

A SHORT INTRODUCTION TO THE MODULAR REPRESENTATION THEORY OF FINITE GROUPS

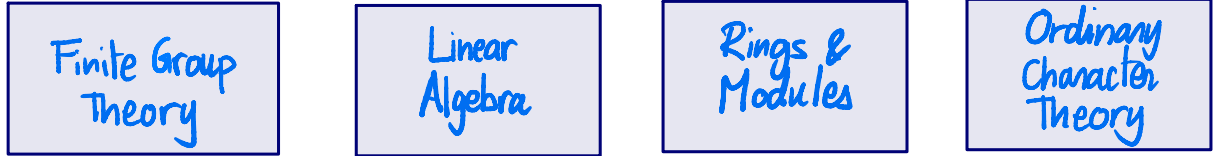
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0. INTRODUCTION

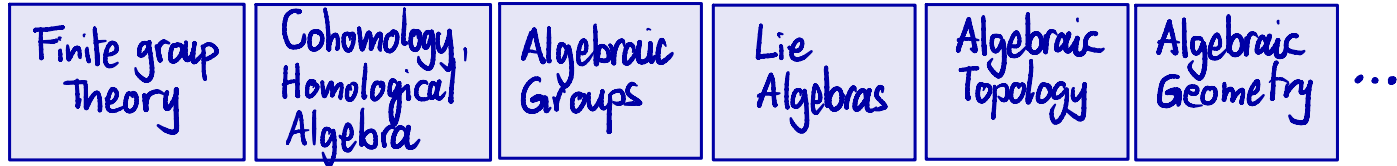
BEFORE AND AFTER

NECESSARY
BACKGROUND :



**MODULAR
REPRESENTATION
THEORY**

CONNECTIONS
TO



WARNING :

Modular representation theory of finite groups is a
beautiful topic

with deep theoretical results/questions/answers (!) ,

but it is

HARD (VERY HARD) !

→ Often: not much room for combinatorics ! :<

3 Main approaches to representation theory of finite groups

1. Representations

$$\rho: G \rightarrow GL(V)$$

and:

- their characters

$$\chi_\rho: G \rightarrow K$$

$$g \mapsto \text{Tr}(\rho(g))$$

if $\text{char}(K) = 0$

- their Brauer characters

$$\psi_\rho: G_p = \{g \in G \mid p \nmid \text{ord}(g)\} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$$

if $\text{char}(K) > 0$

2. kG -modules

→ study of the indecomposable / simple / projective / ... modules

→ properties of the module category

3. p -Block theory / algebra approach

$$kG = \mathcal{B}_0 \oplus \mathcal{B}_1 \oplus \dots \oplus \mathcal{B}_n$$

→ study of the k -algebra structure of kG , resp. of the \mathcal{B}_i 's

! FIND GOOD

CONNECTIONS

! FIND GOOD

CONNECTIONS

← "Lift" kG -modules to char. zero
↪ associate characters

Class of permutation kG -modules

→ Parametrize many equivalences of block algebras

↓
Computer algebra!

ORDINARY REPRESENTATION THEORY

→ through characters

DEF^N: If $\rho: G \rightarrow GL(V)$ is a K -representation, then

$$\chi_\rho : G \rightarrow K \\ g \mapsto \text{Tr}(\rho(g))$$

is the K -character of associated to ρ . Moreover χ_ρ is irreducible if ρ is.

STANDARD RESULTS FOR $K = \mathbb{C}$:

(1) $\rho_1 \sim \rho_2 \iff \chi_{\rho_1} = \chi_{\rho_2}$

(2) Characters are class functions: $\chi_\rho(hgh^{-1}) = \chi_\rho(g) \quad \forall g, h \in G.$

(3) $\text{Irr}_{\mathbb{C}}(G) := \{ \text{irreducible } \mathbb{C}\text{-characters of } G \}$ is finite. In fact,

$$|\text{Irr}_{\mathbb{C}}(G)| = \# \text{ conjugacy classes of } G$$

(4) $\chi \in \text{Irr}_{\mathbb{C}}(G) \implies \chi(1) \mid |G|$

(5) $\sum_{\chi \in \text{Irr}_{\mathbb{C}}(G)} \chi(1)^2 = |G|$

(6) G is abelian $\iff \chi(1) = 1 \quad \forall \chi \in \text{Irr}_{\mathbb{C}}(G)$

(7) The character table $(\chi(g))_{\substack{\chi \in \text{Irr}_{\mathbb{C}}(G) \\ g \in \text{Rep}(\text{conj}(G))}}$ contains a lot of information about G .